

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF N. Y.
For Vice-President,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, August 9, 1868.

Governor Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

We publish below Governor Seymour's formal letter of acceptance of the nomination for President of the United States—an abstract of which appeared in the *Phoenix* of the 5th. This comprehensive and able exposition of the issues which now divide political parties has fully justified the expectations of the Democratic and conservative masses of the country. The letter will repay perusal:

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the city of New York, on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts, since the adjournment of the Convention, show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what had been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partizan interests shall demand its re-assembling.

Never before, in the history of our country, has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax gatherer. Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet, at this moment, those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence.

Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North, as well as the South. These men, who, a few days since, were seeking, as supplicants, that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are, to-day, the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up, at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present position to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted, in this manner, from the remaining Southern States, although they will have, in truth, no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of the Union living in nine of the great States. In vain, the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result.

While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the Convention, have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party, who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to the country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party, that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members.

When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization, who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States, whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The Republican party, as well as we are, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people—

"To be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for the redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready, not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may, with propriety, speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this, the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those names been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army during the war. Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled, was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest Government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
To Gen. G. W. Morgan and others, committee, etc.

The reward of good works is like dates—sweet and ripening late.

Comptroller-General Neagle. The following affidavits, says the Charleston, have been placed in our hands for publication, as showing very vividly one scene in the past history of the man who is now acting Comptroller-General of South Carolina. Only one deduction can be drawn from the papers which we now publish; and that is, that Neagle would find a more fitting abiding place in Major Lee's new building, on the Western edge of Columbia, than in the office which has always hitherto been occupied by honest and honorable men:

[COPY.]
I, Andrew Detter, a citizen of Gaston County, North Carolina, hereby certify that Dr. J. L. Neagle, during the winter of 1858 and 1859, visited me for the purpose of borrowing money to the amount of \$100. I demanded security for a prompt settlement of the note he offered for it. The said Neagle went off and returned in a few days, and gave me his note for the amount, with the name of E. M. Farris as security. I accepted the note, and in the course of about three months afterwards, I mentioned the fact to Mr. Farris, who denied having any knowledge of what had been done. Shortly after that time, Neagle called on me and settled the note.
(Signed) ANDREW DETTER.
June 23, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GASTON COUNTY.—Personally appeared before me, Capt. E. M. Farris, a citizen of Gaston County, North Carolina, who, on being duly sworn, says: That in the month of March, 1859, while he was at the house of Andrew Detter, also of Gaston County, North Carolina, for the purpose of settling a note held against him by said Detter, a second note, to the amount of \$95 or a \$100 was presented, purporting to have been given to said Detter by J. L. Neagle, formerly a citizen of Gaston County, but recently of York, South Carolina, and Comptroller-General elect of the State of South Carolina, with the name of E. M. Farris as security. Said E. M. Farris knew nothing of this having been done, and says that the proceedings were without his knowledge or authority, and pronounces it a forgery. Said Neagle, when afterwards charged with forgery by said Farris, plead "guilty," and requested that nothing more be said of the occurrence, promising to settle the note himself, without delay. After this Neagle applied to Farris for a certificate to the effect that the matter had been finally settled, which Farris refused to give. He further states that the District Solicitor of Gaston County had the case in hand, and was only prevented from prosecuting it on account of the note having been lifted and placed out of the way by Neagle. He further says that he has never signed a note as security for Neagle to Detter.

E. M. FARRIS.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GASTON COUNTY.—The above certificate of E. M. Farris was sworn to and subscribed before me, D. H. Jenkins, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said County.
At office, as witness my hand and seal, this 23d June, 1868.
(Signed) D. H. JENKINS, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—GASTON COUNTY.—I, Amzi Ford, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, do hereby certify that D. H. Jenkins, whose name appears in the foregoing affidavit, is, and was at the date thereof, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, and the signature purporting to be his is genuine.
Given under my hand and seal of office, this 24th day of June, 1868.
AMZI FORD, C. C. C.

Upon the above affidavits, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Rock Hill Conservative Club":

Whereas, it appearing by the affidavit of E. M. Farris, a respectable citizen of Gaston County, N. C., that J. L. Neagle, Comptroller-General elect of the State of South Carolina, did, in the year 1859, wilfully and corruptly forge the name of said E. M. Farris to a certain promissory note, payable to one Andrew Detter, of the same County; it is, therefore, Resolved, That the said affidavit, with the accompanying statement of Detter, be transmitted to the Commanding General of this Military District, to the end that the same may be laid before the next General Assembly, and the charges fully and publicly investigated.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded by the Executive Committee.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—YORK COUNTY.—Personally appeared before me, J. M. Martin, Magistrate in and for the County aforesaid, Allen Jones, who maketh oath that the foregoing certificates, affidavits and resolutions are true copies of the originals sent Major-General E. R. S. Canby by the "Rock Hill Conservative Club."

ALLEN JONES, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 5, 1868.
J. M. MARTIN, Magistrate.

Justitia Fiat. MR. EDITOR: Allow me to correct a mistake in the last issue of the *Gleaner*. Alluding to a writer in the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, you say, "he takes the *Phoenix* to task with reference to a paragraph stating that the catalogue of Erskine College was printed in Philadelphia, when it could have been done in this State." The catalogue alluded to is not one of Erskine College, but of the Due West Female College.

Erskine College is an excellent institution for the education of young men, and one whose custom it has never yet been to patronize Yankee, in preference to Southern enterprise. "Immeritos non misce recentibus."
ERSKINE.

[A mistake of the types, which we hope will be excused by the Erskinites.—Ed.]

Grows from the Beast. Beast Butler was in town, a day or two ago, on his way from Washington to Lowell.

A personal acquaintance accosting him on the steps of the Hoffman House, asked him what he thought of political prospects.

Butler—"Well, things are looking well enough, but they would look much better if we hadn't so many d—d lunatics connected with Republican newspapers in this city."

Friend—"Who are the lunatics, General?"

Butler—"Who? Why, there's old Greeley, who is eternally making an ass of himself, especially on the financial question. His *Tribune* is all wrong on the bond business. We shall lose Ohio, sure, and I've great doubt whether we can make much of a fight even in Pennsylvania."

Friend—"By the way, General, I see the *Herald* of this morning has flopped over again to our side. Bennett is going in strong for Grant. Isn't that a good sign?"

Butler—"No; it's a d—d bad sign. The copperheads, I have no doubt, have hired old Bennett to oppose Seymour and Blair, as one of the most effective modes of electing them."

Friend—"I say, General, how about New York? Do you think we can carry New York—the State, I mean, not the city?"

Butler—"No, I don't think we can carry New York; don't think we can reverse the 45,000 copperhead majority against us a year ago. But no matter. If we can only get Grant into the White House, by hook or by crook, we can easily put New York under martial law, so that Seymour and his friends will not be able to do any serious mischief."

Friend—"In that case, General, where will your place be?"

Butler—"Here, sir; right here! The Hoffman House will be my headquarters. I shall be Military Governor here. My opportunity will then have come for settling accounts with those supporters of Governor Seymour who pelted me with rotten eggs in front of the City Hall, two summers since."

Just at this moment, the landress of the hotel was seen to be carefully packing up her table linen, at the same time that the landlord was packing up his spoons and plate, as if some notorious thief was near, occasioning such a panic among the bystanders, (who were notified just then to "beware of pick-pockets,") that the rest of the conversation was lost.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record*.

SCANDALOUS—A MARRIED WOMAN ENTICES A BOY OF SIXTEEN TO ELOPE WITH HER.—A woman residing in Trapman street, the wife of a member of the city police force, and the mother of a family, who did not have the fear of God before her eyes, but who was cordially seduced and instigated by the devil, brought her wily arts to bear upon the son of her landlady, a boy of sixteen summers, and enticed him to elope with her. Before taking her departure, however, the abandoned woman, having an eye to the main chance, applied at the Guard House and drew forty dollars of her husband's pay. The guilty couple embarked yesterday morning on the steamer for Baltimore, without saying a word as to their intentions or destination. The woman left a child of about three years old to the care of its father.

[*Charleston Courier*.]

MAD-STONE.—I went to the house of Mr. Evans, four miles from Mt. Pulaski, to see the mad-stone applied to a young man who had been bitten by a mad dog. I always supposed this stone to be fabulous, but now I know better. A young man, aged seventeen, was suffering from a fit of hydrophobia. He was strapped to a chair prepared expressly for the purpose, and the stone applied to his thumb, where he had been bitten. It adhered eleven times before all the poison was exhausted. Each time that it dropped off, it was bathed in warm milk, and the poison settled on the surface in the way of a green scum. The stone is a porous one, in shape resembling the half of an egg. The hydrophobic young man is now as well as anybody. Mr. Evans has made \$600 out of his mad-stone this summer.—*Letter in St. Louis Times*.

Congress Hall, Saratoga, has 100 miles of bell wire. How many belles has it?

Local Items.

Another dull day yesterday in January's Hall. Nothing of consequence transacted.

NO DETENTION.—The officers of the Greenville and Charlotte Railroads have so arranged their schedules that there is no detention in Columbia—close connections being made.

BARBECUE.—We are authorized to state that there will be a barbecue dinner, at Lightwood Knot Springs, on Saturday, the 15th instant. Col. Thomas and other prominent speakers are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion. A general invitation is extended, without respect to class, color or politics. The committee consists of Messrs. W. H. Sligh, J. H. Kinsler and J. Dent.

THE LITERARY PASTIME.—We are in receipt of the first number of this literary weekly. It is an eight-paged journal, well-printed and filled with original articles of merit. The engraving of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is an excellent likeness. It is published in Richmond, and numbers some of the best writers in the South among its contributors. A. F. Crutchfield, formerly of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, is the proprietor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 10½ a. m. and 5½ p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, 10½ a. m. and 8½ p. m.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, Pastor, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Marion Street Church—Rev. N. Talley, 10½ a. m.; Rev. J. L. Dixon, 8½ p. m.

Washington Street Chapel—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10½ a. m. and 5 p. m.

Lutheran Lecture Room—Rev. A. R. Rade, 10½ a. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10½ a. m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 4½ p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

Richland Lodge—Funeral.
W. H. Wigg—Adm'r's Notice.
I. Griesshaber—Gorilla.
Swygert & Senn—Groceries.
C. H. Baldwin—Revenue.
Henry Summer—Leave of Absence.
Mrs. Zimmerman—School.
C. & S. C. R. R.—New Schedule.

While the unsuspecting King Duncan was the recipient of Macbeth's hospitality—for so the story runs—the host conspired against the life of the guest. With dagger, trembling in the hand, the bloody intentions were executed. From that hour Macbeth's courage failed. To his stolid wife he commits the dripping knife; and she, determined that no trace of the foul deed shall remain, and no suspicion attach to her lord, flies to the chamber of the murdered King, and smears the sleepy grooms with blood. 'Twas thus the virago would point suspicion to the innocent, and withdraw vengeance from her own head.

A similar game is being attempted in the political manipulations of our day. Radicalism, with ten thousand professions of friendship, and while rendering the air vocal with its protestations of its devotions, lay violent hands upon the Constitution, and foully murders it in the National Capitol. The murderers stand agghast as they contemplate the ruin their hands have wrought; upon the innocent and oppressed people of the South they, in frantic terror, endeavor to fix their crime. But the "damned spot will not out." The sentinels of Southern freedom do not sleep at their posts, but are wide awake, and no emissary of radicalism can transfer to our garments the blood or suspicion of the criminal act. The bloody spots must and shall remain where, in truth, they belong, upon the skirts of the tyrant who direct and control the radical hosts.—*Petersburg Express*.

A very singular accident occurred in a tenement house, in New York, on Wednesday night. It seems that a woman, named Sarah Lindsey, while holding her infant child in her lap, fell asleep in the chair, and the child rolling off, fell into a tub of water and was drowned. When the woman awoke, she was driven almost to distraction at the fatal result of her carelessness.